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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/757,283	GRIESEMER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Richard Z. Zhu	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 January 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/14/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 11-17, 26, 28-32, 35, 38-41, and 48 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A)***

Regarding Claim 11, ***Hideki*** disclose a slidable scanner bed for an image recording apparatus, comprising:

a base housing (**Drawing 1, Fixed Printer Section 2 and see Paragraph 0010**);

a sliding mechanism connecting said base housing to a slidable scanner bed (**Drawing 2 (b), Paragraph 0014, Rollers 5**); and

an interface device interposed between said base housing and said scanner bed to limit travel of said scanner bed (**Drawing 2 (b), Paragraph 0014, Roller Shaft 6**).

Regarding Claim 12, ***Hideki*** disclose the slidable scanner bed further comprising said sliding mechanism having at least one rail depending from said scanner bed (**Drawing 2, rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 13, ***Hideki*** disclose the slidable scanner bed wherein said sliding mechanism further comprises at least one track in said base housing slidably receiving said at least one rail (**Drawing 2 (b), and see Paragraph 0014, tracks/roller shaft 6 slidably receives rails 7 via Rollers 5**).

Regarding Claim 14, ***Hideki*** disclose the slidable scanner bed further comprising said at least one rail (**Drawing 2, rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**) and said at least one track (**Drawing 2 (b), roller shafts 6 and see Paragraph 0014**) each having at least one interfacing angled surface inhibiting vertical disengagement of said slidable scanner bed from said base housing (**Paragraph 0018, the object of the invention is to eliminate the need of "fall from the upper part in the breaker style of the vertical direction" of conventional scanner + printer multi-functional peripheral apparatus**).

Regarding Claim 15, ***Hideki*** disclose the slidable scanner bed further comprising at least one rail extending from said base housing and at least one track located within a lower surface of said scanner bed (**Drawing 2 and see Paragraph 0014, rail 7 extending from Printer Section 2 and Roller Shafts 6 located within a lower surface of Scanner Section 1**).

Regarding Claim 16, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed wherein said sliding mechanism further comprises at least one guide shaft extending within said base housing (**Paragraph 0014, Roller Shaft 6 acts as both track and the shaft that guides the rollers in either the forward or reverse direction when the scanner section starts to slide**).

Regarding Claim 17, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said scanner bed having at least one bearing surface receiving said guide shaft (**See Drawing 1**).

Regarding Claim 26, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said scanner bed having a biasing mechanism interposed between said scanner bed and said

base housing (**Drawing 2 (b), Rollers 5, Roller Shafts 6, and rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 28, ***Hideki*** discloses a slidable scanner bed for a multi-function peripheral, comprising:

a base housing (**Drawing 1, Fixed Printer Section 2 and see Paragraph 0010**);

an interface device releasing said scanner bed from a locked position (**Drawing 2, and see Paragraph 0014, roller shafts with rollers attached**); and,

a printing component positioned internally of said base housing (**Paragraph 0010, Printer Section 2 contains all the printing components for executing printing process**).

Regarding Claim 29, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising at least one rail depending from said scanner bed (**Drawing 2, rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**) slidably engaging at least one track molded in said base housing (**rails 7 are engaging the roller shaft 6 via rollers 5**).

Regarding Claim 30, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said at least one rail being first (**Drawing 2, Rail 7a**) and second rails (**Drawing 2, Rail 7b**) and said at least one track being corresponding first (**Drawing 2, Roller Shafter 6a + Roller 5a**) and second tracks (**Drawing 2, Roller Shafter 6a + Roller 5a and Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 31, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said first and second rails depending from said scanner bed (**See Drawing 2a, both rails are depending from Scanner Section 1**).

Regarding Claim 32, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising at least one rail extending from said base housing and slidably engaging at least one track formed in a lower surface of said scanner bed (**Drawing 2 (b) and see Paragraph 0014, rail 7a extending from Printer Section 2 and slidably engages roller shaft 6a via roller 5a**).

Regarding Claim 35, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising a biasing device (**Drawing 2 (b), Rollers 5, Roller Shafts 6, and rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**) urging said scanner bed from a first position (**Drawing 1**) to a second position (**Drawing 4**).

Regarding Claim 38, *Hideki* discloses said base housing having posts therein and guide shafts positioned between said posts (**Drawing 2, the post is the bar that provides a fulcrum or support a Roller Shafts 6**).

Regarding Claim 39, *Hideki* discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising bearing members depending from said scanner bed and slidably engaging said guide shafts (**Drawing 2 (b), the horizontally oval bearing members for slidably engaging roller shafts 6**).

Regarding Claim 40, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising a sliding mechanism defined by vertical walls (**Drawing 2a, roller 5 + roller shaft 6 and rail 7**) extending from and upper portion of said base housing along a front edge (**Drawing 2a, for example front edge being edge that roller shaft 6c is attached to**) and a rear edge (**rear edge being where roller shaft 6a is attached to**).

Regarding Claim 41, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said front edge and said second edge being substantially parallel (**Drawing 2a, the vertical edges are parallel to each other**).

Regarding Claim 48, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed further comprising said scanner bed being manually slidably operated between open and closed positions (**Paragraph 0008, roller section which is a means to perform slide closing motion**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 22-23, 27, 33-34, 36-37 and 43-47 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A)*** and ***Goshima et al. (US 4192608 A)***.

Regarding Claim 1, ***Hideki*** discloses a multi-function peripheral, comprising:

a base housing (**Drawing 1, Fixed Printer Section 2 and see Paragraph 0010**);

a scanner bed (**Drawing 1, Migration Scanner Section 1 and see Paragraph 0010**) slidably positioned on said base housing (**see Drawing 1**); and,

said scanner bed being slidable between a first position (**Drawing 4, Close Position**) and a second position (**Drawing 1, Open Position**).

Hideki does not explicitly disclose a second position revealing a cartridge changing station within said base housing.

Goshima, in the same field of endeavor but discloses a slidably moving original carrier.

Goshima discloses a second open position (**Fig 15, the position where original carrier is slidably moved into an open position as illustrated in Fig 1, with the cover removed**) revealing a cartridge changing station within a base housing (**Fig 15, and see Col 17 Rows 36- Col 18, Rows 42, specifically Col 18, Rows 21-42**).

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention incorporate the structure of ***Goshima*** for the design of the printer portion contained within a base housing of ***Hideki*** so that at a second open position the scanner position would move slidably off to the side and the internal components of the base housing can be revealed whereas the motivation would've been to "provide a copying apparatus which permits the developing device to be taken in and out of the machine body" (**Col 6, Rows 38-40**).

Regarding Claim 2, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral wherein said scanner bed further comprises a biasing mechanism interposed between said base housing and said scanner bed (**Drawing 2 (b), Rollers 5, Roller Shafts 6, and rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 3, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral further comprising rails depending from said scanner bed (**Drawing 2, rails 7 and see Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 4, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral further comprising tracks extending through said base and slidably engaging said rails (**Drawing 2 (b), roller shafts 6 slidably engaging rail 7 via rollers 5 and see Paragraph 0014**).

Regarding Claim 5, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral further comprising said base housing having a cover with at least one rail extending from said cover (**See Drawing 1 and Drawing 2, the cover of fixed Printer Section 2 act as physical support for the rollers, roller shafts, and the rails**).

Regarding Claim 6, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral further comprising at least one track positioned in a lower surface of said scanner bed and slidably receiving said at least one rail (**Drawing 2 (b), and see Paragraph 0014, tracks/roller shaft 6 slidably receives rails 7 via Roller 5**).

Regarding Claim 7, ***Hideki*** discloses the multi-function peripheral further comprising said slidable scanner bed being moveable between a first closed position (**Drawing 4, closed position**) and a second open position (**Drawing 1, opened position**).

Regarding Claim 8, ***Goshima,*** in the same field of endeavor but discloses a slidably moving original carrier, discloses an open position (**Fig 15, the position where original carrier is slidably moved into an open position as illustrated in Fig 1, with the cover removed**) revealing a cartridge changing station within a base housing (**Fig 15, and see Col 17 Rows 36- Col 18, Rows 42, specifically Col 18, Rows 21-42**).

Regarding Claim 9, ***Hideki*** disclose the multi-function peripheral further comprising said scanner bed being horizontally slidable along said base housing (**Drawing 1 and see**

Paragraph 0010, "B shows the closing motion direction slid in a longitudinal direction on either side").

Regarding Claim 10, ***Hideki*** disclose the multi-function peripheral further comprising a scanner lid hingedly attached to said scanner bed (**Drawing 1 clearly depicts a handle for opening a lid of the scanner**).

Regarding Claim 22, ***Hideki*** does not disclose a cover extending across an upper opening in said base housing.

Goshima discloses a cover extending across an upper opening in a base housing (**Fig 1, Cover is on. Fig 15, Cover is off. Fig 2, Cover with Original Carriage Guidance Rail 2 and 3 contain there upon that covers the Development Portion from exposure**).

Hideki and ***Goshima*** both disclose an apparatus with a scanner portion and a printer portion contained in a base housing.

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention incorporate the structure of ***Goshima*** for the design of the printer portion contained within a base housing of ***Hideki***, to include a cover extending across an upper opening in said base housing whereas the motivation would've been to enable insulate the internal components of the printer section from exposure.

Regarding Claim 23, ***Goshima*** discloses a cover having a window therein (**Fig 15, a window that provides an opening for reaching inside**).

Regarding Claim 27, ***Goshima*** discloses a base housing (**Fig 3, Apparatus Housing 25**) with biasing mechanism being springs disposed within the original carriage (**Fig 44, Spring 613**) and a pocket (**Fig 1, see the pocket between track 2 and 3**).

While ***Goshima*** does not discloses the pocket contain the springs therein, it would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to disposed the biasing springs within said pocket and incorporate such arrangement of spring-within-pocket into the device of ***Hideki*** so that the scanner section would be slidably moved from open position to close position or vice versa.

Regarding Claim 33, ***Goshima*** discloses a housing cover (**Fig 1, Cover is on. Fig 15, Cover is off**) on a base housing (**Fig 3, Apparatus Housing 25**) having a window revealing a cartridge changing station of said printer component (**Fig 2, Cover with Original Carriage Guidance Rail 2 and 3 contain there upon that covers the Development Portion from exposure**).

Regarding Claim 34, ***Goshima*** discloses said housing cover (**Fig 44**) having a slide lock comprising a tab and a tapered catch, said slide lock retaining said scanner bed in a closed position (**Col 30, Rows 13-30**).

Regarding Claim 36, ***Goshima*** discloses a base housing (**Fig 3, Apparatus Housing 25**) with biasing mechanism being springs disposed within the original carriage (**Fig 44, Spring 613**) and a pocket (**Fig 1, see the pocket between track 2 and 3**).

While ***Goshima*** does not discloses the pocket contain the springs therein, it would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to disposed the biasing springs within a pocket and incorporate such arrangement of spring-within-pocket into the device of ***Hideki*** so that the scanner section would be slidably moved from open position to close position or vice versa.

Regarding Claim 37, ***Goshima*** discloses an original carriage having a clip depending therefrom for engaging said biasing spring (**Fig 44, Engagement Member 612 and see Col 30, Rows 20-25**).

Regarding Claims 43-47, ***Hideki*** does not explicitly disclose a mechanical method in which the scanner bed is moved from one position to the other and a push-button actuated electromagnetic latch.

Goshima discloses the following

a push-button actuated electric solenoid (**Fig 47, Solenoid 631, Col 30, Rows 62-68**);

a motorized opening mechanism (**Col 30, Rows 1-12, Motor M**) and

an electrical push-button (**Col 30, Rows 1-12, Copy Button**), said electrical push-button actuating said motorized opening mechanism (**Col 30, Rows 1-12**) and

an original carriage being actuated by a motor (**Col 30, Rows 1-5**);

an actuable electromagnet (**Fig 47, Solenoid 631, Col 30, Rows 62-68**) for moving an original carrier from a first position to a second position (**Col 30, Rows 1-12**).

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a motorized mechanism of ***Goshima*** into the apparatus of ***Hideki*** in order to slidably move the scanner portion from one open position to a close position without manual labor, thus sparing users from any physical inconveniences.

In view of ***Goshima***'s utilization of solenoid for motorizing original carriage, it would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a electromagnetic actuated latch to lock the scanner portion of ***Hideki*** in position whereas the motivation would

have been to enable the user with a convenient way of locking moving portions in position when the desired movement is completed.

5. Claims 24-25 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A)*** and ***Goshima et al. (US 4192608 A)*** in view of what is well known in the art.

Regarding Claims 24 and 25, ***Hideki*** does not disclose where said base housing further comprises a cover with said cover including at least one snap hook and a button engaging said snap hook.

Goshima discloses base housing further comprises a cover (**Fig 2, Cover with Original Carriage Guidance Rail 2 and 3 contain there upon that covers the Development Portion from exposure**).

However, it is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a snap hook engaged to a button for locking and unlocking a mechanism in position (**Official Notice**).

Therefore it would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ snap hook engaged to a button so as to enable a user to manually open and closing a cover that shields internal components of printer portion from exposure.

6. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A)*** and ***Goshima et al. (US 4192608 A)*** in view of ***Johnson et al. (US 5791792 A)***.

Regarding Claim 18, ***Hideki*** discloses the slidable scanner bed (**Drawing 1, Scanner Section 1 and see paragraph 0010**) with interface device (**Drawing 2, and see Paragraph 0014, roller shafts with rollers attached**).

Hideki does not disclose wherein said interface device further comprises a button extending through said scanner bed.

Johnson discloses a button build with the purpose of locking an internal component of a typewriter in position so that a process may be performed (**Col 7, Rows 14-24**).

Hideki and ***Johnson*** both disclose printing apparatus with moving internal components.

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a button, for the purpose of locking a moving component in position as suggested by ***Johnson***, into the combined apparatus of ***Hideki*** and ***Goshima*** whereas the motivation would've been to lock the scanner bed in either open position or close position.

7. Claims 19-20 and 42 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A), Goshima et al. (US 4192608 A)*** and ***Johnson et al. (US 5791792 A)*** in view of what is well known in the art.

Regarding Claim 19 and 20, ***Johnson*** does not explicitly disclose a button having a first tapered engagement surface at an end of said button adjacent said base housing and a second tapered engagement surface.

However, it is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to place a button for the sack of locking a mechanism in place to be engaged to a

first and second tapered engagement surface of the mechanism to which it was designed to lock (**Official Notice**).

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a button having a first tapered engagement surface at an end of said button adjacent said base housing and a second tapered engagement surface, for the purpose of locking a moving component in position as suggested by ***Johnson***, into ***Hideki*** and ***Goshima*** whereas the motivation would've been to lock the scanner bed in either open position or close position.

Regarding Claim 42, ***Johnson*** does not disclose a spring-loaded button.

However, it is well known at the time of the invention that buttons are spring loaded so as to enable the user to press said buttons up and down (**Official Notice**).

Therefore it would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have spring loaded button so as to enable the user to press it down to lock the scanner portion in a predetermined position and press it up to unlock the scanner portion from a predetermined portion.

8. Claims 21 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of ***Hideki (JP 09-189972 A), Goshima et al. (US 4192608 A), Johnson et al. (US 5791792 A)*** in view of ***Fuller (US 1753288 A)*** and what is well known in the art.

Regarding Claim 21, none of the references discloses a snap hook formed in said base housing cover for engaging said button at one of said engagement surfaces.

Fuller discloses a snap hook for locking a machine, in this case a cash register, in a position where normal operations are prevented (**Page 5, left column, Rows 5-31**).

It would've been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a snap hook for engaging a button at one of its engagement surfaces, so as to prevent normal machine operation as suggested by ***Fuller*** whereas the motivation would've been to enable the maintenance of the machine's internal components by locking the scanner bed in open position and thus preventing normal operation from disturbing maintenance processes.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US 4068949 A and US 4367947 A discloses apparatus with slidably moving portions.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is 571-272-7440 and Richard Z. Zhu whose telephone number is 571-270-1587. The examiners can normally be reached on M-F, 8:00 - 4:30.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RZ^2
08/13/2007

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